THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Vol. 28. FRIDAY, *January* 14, 1814. No. 24

Printed and Published
BY JOHN SCULL,
CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

Terms of Publication.

The Pittsburgh Gazette, is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

DRY GOODS.

WM. RICHARDSON, & CO.

Market Street, one door below the corner of Third Street, Pittsburgh,

Have just received a handsome assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Superfine, fine and coarse cloths, cassimers, Bedford cords, stockingnett, velvets and cords, coatings, flushings, swanskin, flannels, forrest cloths, plains, swansdown, toilenett and fancy vestings, India muslins, Irish linnen, hosiery, gilt and plated buttons, &c. with a variety of other articles, all of which will be sold cheap for cash, wholesale and retail.

December 1, 1813. tfq.

To Rent,

And possession given the 1st of April next,

A Two story *BRICK HOUSE*, and two Lots, now occupied by B. Bakewell. The house is well finished, and calculated for a private family, having an excellent Garden, and good pump at the door. For terms apply to the subscriber, corner of Front and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

SAML. SMITH.

Dec. 22, 1813.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent, for the Bridgeport Glass Company.*

August 6th, 1812.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen out of the pasture of Andrew Watson, Esq. adjoining Pittsburgh, about three weeks ago, a dark bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, bald face, all his feet white, and a white spot at the root of his tail, shod all round. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid to any person on delivering said Horse to the subscriber.

WILLIAM WATSON,
Stonecutter.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1813.

WAS FOUND,

ON the Bullock Pen Farm, in Pitt township, Allegheny county, on the 26th inst. a quantity of Store Goods, concealed in a hollow log, consisting of Table and Tea Spoons, Razors, Scissors, Shaving Boxes, Combs, Thimbles, &c. Any person proving property, and paying charges, by applying to JAMES HORNER, Esq. in said township, may have them again. Dec. 27, 1813.

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Brevier.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit*, and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

WANTED,

An Apprentice

To the PRINTING BUSINESS,

Enquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FOR RENT,

A STORE HOUSE in Wood Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, with comfortable accommodations for a family. Possession given the first day of April next.

GILBERT M'KOWN.

Pittsburgh, January 4, 1814.

TO RENT,

AND possession given the first of April next, that old stand formerly the *Indian Queen*, now occupied by Jacob Hofer: also, two small lots adjoining; and a small brick house on Grant's Hill, and two or three acres of land with about 70 bearing apple trees, in a pleasant situation. Five or six acres of pasture lots will also be rented. Terms made known by the subscriber living on Grant's Hill, or *Alexander Watson*, in Market street between Front and Second streets, Pittsburgh.

ANDREW WATSON.

January 3, 1814.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale the following Tracts of Land, to wit: 100 acres lying in Moon township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of James M'Bride, of which there is about 50 acres cleared, and now occupied by James Read—100 acres of unimproved land on the Potatoe Garden run, in the aforesaid township, which has a good mill seat on it and many good springs suitable for distilleries—470 acres adjoining land of John Wilson and William Sutton, on the road leading from Pittsburgh to Beavertown, on which there is two or three small improvements—140 acres in Beaver county, Second Moon township, adjoining lands of James Hogue and Wm. Richardson, of which there is about 25 acres clear, and now occupied by John M'Laughlin—160 acres lying in Columbiana county, Ohio, about three miles from the Beaver mills, on the road leading from Georgetown to New-Lisbon, of which there is about 40 acres clear, and now occupied by James Hammell and Henry Fisher—600 acres in Monongalia county, and state of Virginia, on the waters of Dunkard creek, and adjoining land of Robert Darragh and William Job—and one house and lot in the town of Beaver, near the public square, now in possession of John Watt, Esq.

For terms apply to the subscriber living in Moon township, Allegheny county.

DANIEL MORGAN.

January 1814.

TO THE PRESIDENT

Of the Erie and Waterford Turnpike Road Company.

THE undersigned, appointed by resolution of the 3d March, 1812, a Committee of Accounts of said Company, do now report, that they have entered on an examination of the accounts of the Company with a view of preparing a general statement of Receipts and Expenditures up to the present time, for the information of the Stockholders, that they have examined all the accounts of the company, except those which have arisen from transactions in Pittsburgh; that not having been furnished with such a statement of those accounts as would enable them to proceed, they are unable to make the statement intended, until further information relative to them shall be procured.

WILLIAM MILES,
THOMAS REES,
JOHN C. WALLACE.

Erie, June 12, 1813.

WOOL HATS.

THE subscriber will purchase a large quantity of WOOL HATS; for which he will pay the Cash on delivery—or will contract with Hatters in the country for any number not exceeding 500 dozen of Wool Hats; and if desirable, furnish them with Wool and Fur in payment.

ROBERT PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, September 30, 1813. tf

Stray Cow.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber in Pitt township, in July last, a Black COW, 8 or 9 years old, no brand or ear mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, before the 17th day of January next, or she will be sold on that day for her expences.

ALEX HILL.

Allegheny county, 27th Dec. 1813.

N. B. S[illegible] can open gates and throw down bars.

Cheap Cash Store,

Between Third and Fourth Streets, next door to Cunningham's, and opposite Johnston & Co. where the following seasonable

GOODS

Are offered *WHOLESALE and RETAIL*, at reduced prices.

SUPERFINE Broadcloths—blue, black, brown, mixed, &c. &c.
Fine—blue, black, brown, drab, &c. &c.
Common—blue, brown, &c.
Plains—blue, brown, mixed, drab, &c.
Devonshire kersey and lambskin coating
Kersimeres—of all qualities and colours
Sockenets—blue and mixed
Velvets—olive, black and brown
Cords—silver, brown, black and olive
Blankets—4 rose from 6-4 to 12-4 and three-points
A general assortment of flannels & baizes
Also, *a handsome assortment of Fancy and Cotton Goods.*

LIQUORS.

Fourth proof West India rum; French brandy, 4th proof; Genuine Hollands gin; Whiskey of good quality; Madeira, Port and Lisbon wines, of the best quality.

Private Families and Tavern-keepers will find it to their advantage to supply themselves at the above Store, as well for the prices as quality.

GROCERIES.

Allum; Madder; Logwood; Copperas; Bengal Indigo; Brimstone; Castile soap; Hard soap; Gun powder; N. Orleans sugar; Loaf sugar; Lump sugar; Coffee; Imperial, hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas; Chocolate; Cassia; Ginger; Nutmegs; Pepper; Alspice; Mustard; Sweet oil; Raisins; Salt; James river tobacco

Also, *Russia bristles, house, hearth, shoe, clothes, flesh and crumb brushes; leather, shot, &c.*

HARDWARE.

Knives and forks, carving and butchers knives, pen, jack and hunters knives, locks, spoons, razors, razor cases and boxes, files, shoe hammers, pincers, awl blades and jacks, slates and pencils, coffee mills, cow bells, snuffers and trays, waiters large and small, scissors of an elegant pattern, knitting and sewing needles, together with numerous other articles.

All of which are sold cheaper than can be bought in town. The inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves; they shall always meet with the greatest attention, and the smallest favour will be gratefully acknowledged, by

ELIAS WILLIAMS.

Pittsburgh, January 4, 1814 tf.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership trading under the firm of Roe & Lawson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to John Roe, who is duly authorised to settle all the accounts of said firm.

JOHN ROE,
JOHN LAWSON.

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1813.

In future the business will be conducted by

JOHN ROE.

He wishes to inform the public that he has removed his workshops from Anthony Beelen's Foundry to *Hugh & Jas. Jelly's* New Cotton Factory, on the Allegheny, where he intends carrying on the *Cotton* and *Wool Machine-making* business as usual, such as Picking, Carding, Drawing, Roving, Mules, Stretching Frames, Thrussels, and every other article in the said business; also Wool Cards, Billies and Jennies.

From his long experience at the Union Factory in Maryland, and other parts of the United States, in the above branches, he flatters himself that in future he will be able to fill his orders with more expedition, as his laths and other operators will be drove by steam.

N. B. All orders will be received and thankfully attended to.

STAVES WANTED.

TEN DOLLARS per Thousand will be given for about Thirty Thousand good White Oak Barrel Staves and Headings, to be delivered at any time between this and April next, in Pittsburgh. Enquire of the subscriber on the bank of the Monongahela river, near Wood street.

WILLIAM LE LACHEUR, *Cooper*

Pittsburgh, January 6, 1814.

I also want, a good Journeyman Cooper.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper for sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of FOSTER & MURRAY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having accounts to settle with said firm will please call on M. M. Murray at the Factory on Grant's Hill.

W. B. FOSTER,
MAG. M. MURRAY.

Pittsburgh, 22d September, 1813.

THE business will in future be conducted by the subscribers under the firm of *Magnus M. Murray & Co.* who have for Sale the following articles of their own manufacture, viz:—

1000 Axes,
300 Drawing Knives,
300 Mattocks,
400 Hoes,
50 dozen Scythes,
200 dozen Sickles,

Bed and Wood Screws, Shovels, Spades, Chissels, Vices, Hinges, Log Chains and Drawing Chains. They will make Screws of all dimensions, and execute every order in their line, at the shortest notice.

MAG. M. MURRAY,
JAMES WALTON.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

BY THE PIECE.

CLOTHS, coatings and cassimeres
A variety of fancy vesting
Black worsted hosiery
Cotton balls and sewing silks
Ladies and gentlemens' kid, beaver and silk gloves
Levantine, Mantua, Florence, Striped and plaid } Silks
Figured and plain sattins
Senshaws
Plain and fringed cotton handkerchiefs
Levantine, damask and serged shawls
Black lace veils and shawls
White and black lace pelerines
Angola and imitatton shawls
Madras and pullicat handkerchiefs
Cotton, flag, bandano and silk do.
Fancy cravats
Cambric and furniture dimities
Cambric, India and shirting muslins
An extensive assortment of ribbons and galloons
A quantity of sheet brass
American coffee mills and brushes
A few boxes tin, &c. &c.

BOSLER & CO.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 13, 1813.

Travellers Rest.

Maysville or Limestone, (Ken.)

December 20, 1813.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment

in the Town of Maysville, (Ken.) on Water Street, and convenient to the mouth of Limestone creek, where he has provided himself with every necessary for the convenience of those who may favor him with a call. He has also a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE near the mouth of Limestone creek, for the reception of Goods, &c. where strict attention will be paid to the Storage and Commission business. From his attention to business, and the convenience of his situation, he hopes to share a part of the public patronage.

WILLIAM PORTER.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the 1st April next.

A HOUSE and Lot of Ground, now in the tenure of the Rev. Francis Heron, near the Allegheny river.—Also, a FERRY on the Monongahela river, 6 miles from Pittsburgh, now in the tenure of Alexander Colhoon. Few Ferries on the river command a better custom than this, and about 80 or 90 acres of land will be rented with the ferry—adjoining is a Farm of about 150 acres, with a small improvement; this will be rented separate or with the ferry.

I will also Rent, Two Lots in the Town of Allegheny, and 18 Acres of first rate bottom land on the bank of the Allegheny river, opposite this town, and adjoining James Robinson, Esq. This land is well worthy the attention of any person inclining to attend the Pittsburgh market, where vegetables, &c. command a high price and ready sale.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, or to

WILLIAM BUTLER.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1813.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A GOOD FIFER,

To whom generous wages will be given.

Apply to Lieut. HYDE, at Mr. James Gibson's Inn.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 7.

FOREIGN.

TRANSLATED FOR THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

BERLIN, OCT. 2.

Official accounts have been received this moment by our king, that a treaty of alliance has been signed between the Emperor of Austria and King of Bavaria—in conformity to this treaty the Emperor of Austria is to furnish 20,000 men, to be commanded by the Bavarian General Wrede, together with all Bavarian troops.

The French army began its retreat from Dresden on the 26th Sept. by way of Messen.

Napoleon himself left Dresden on the 23d Sept.

Before the French commenced their retreat, they put in requisition every ounce of led or tin which was to be found in the city, even to the weights of clocks; a proof how much they must be in want of ammunition.

Napoleon with the remains of his army, is retreating towards Leipzick—— 25,000 men cover his right towards Dessau, and Marshal Augerau his left near Jena, Gora, &c. that he with his main army may reach the Saale or Erfurth without impediment.

Wittenburg was burning on Sept. 30 in 7 places, and its beautiful Cathedral reduced to ashes.

All the passes on the Saale are occupied by strong corps of Russians, Austrians and Prussians. Thus all communication is cut off to the French in that quarter.

The Altmark is entirely cleared of Frenchmen; not one is to be seen there except transports of prisoners passing through.

BERLIN, OCT. 8.

A letter from a Prussian officer, dated, Cassel the 1st of Oct. says,

"After the most fatiguing and uninterrupted forced marches night and day, we arrived at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 28th Sept. before the gates of Cassel.

"Our march was known there only half an hour before we arrived at the gates, and a corps of infantry was sent out to meet us. It was an uncommon foggy morning, so much so that we could not see 5 paces ahead. We attacked the infantry furiously, took 7 of their field pieces, made many prisoners, and entered the gates with them, fighting; but were under the necessity of retreating again, owing to the heavy fire of musquetry from the windows of the houses and also an enemy's corps was coming in our rear.

"Two regiments of Cossacks entered at the same moment another gate with a view to intercept king Jerome, which must have succeeded but for the fog which favoured his flight.

"On the 29th we attacked the corps of the Westphalian General Bastineller, which was in our rear, defeated them & took 2 of their field pieces. After this, we made on the 30th another attack on Cassel, fired on the city for several hours, when the garrison capitulated.

"They were allowed to march off as they pleased, but had to leave all artillery and every thing belonging to the king.—As we expected it has happened 2 thirds of them have joined our cause.

"Officers and privates are coming in hourly to us, offering spontaneously their services. Exclusive of the king's property, we have 27 pieces of artillery—— They are quite new and most beautiful pieces.

"We shall bring them with us, together with at least 2000 fine hearty well trained recruits."

FIFTEENTH SWEDISH BULLETIN.

Head Quarters, Dessau,

Oct. 4, 1813.

This day his royal highness the crown prince of Sweden, removed his H. Q. to this place. The attempt of the enemy on the 29th Sept. to make himself master of the half finished entrechments of the Tete du pont of the bridge of Roslau, has been of more serious consequence to him than was at first expected; all prisoners, officers as well as privates, deserters, and inhabitants of the country, agree in stating that the enemy had lost at least 1500 men, between 7 and 800 killed were interred here.

The detachment of gen. Sandels, which caused the enemy such loss consisted only of 3 batallions.

Gen. Blucher with his army has made a forced march from Bautzen to Elster, which, has seldom been equalled in the history of war. The enthusiasm, to liberate his country has lent him wings, for notwithstanding his train was encumbered with pontoons, which he had to carry with him, he performed this great distance in the same space of time which would have been required by an individual traveller, and scarcely had he put his foot on the opposite bank of the Elbe, when he attacked on the 3d, the 4th corps of the Grand French army, commanded by Gen. Bertrand, near Wurtemburg;

stormed their entrenchments, routed the enemy in every direction, took 16 pieces of cannon, 70 ammunition waggons with all their horses, and one thousand prisoners.

Gen Livingston with a small number of Cossacks defended himself desperately in the streets of Bernburg against 2000 Frenchmen, and after the engagement had lasted 5 hours, retreated in good order, the enemy having received a reinforcement of artillery.

Next day, however, he again attacked that place and took it. The undaunted bravery and address of the Cossacks on this & other occasions, deserve the greatest praise.

This intrepid soldiery is not only serviceable on out posts to reconnoitre, but fights bravely in the lines, disperses the enemy's cavalry, precipitates itself in the quarries of the infantry, and crosses swimming any river; and it produces terror and disorder in the rear of the enemy.

The Russian army has this day crossed the Elbe near Acken. Gen Winzingerode has sent his advanced guard, commanded by Count Woronzow to Cothen. Acken will be transformed into a fortress within a short time, and the enemy will have to open trenches in order to take it. Here the combined army has gained by the neglect of the enemy a point on the left bank of the Elbe, which in case of need will be of the greatest importance to them.

The Swedish army has crossed this morning by means of a bridge thrown over the Elbe near Roslau: and entered Dessau.

Their out posts are at Ragun Ionitz, and form a line connected with Blucher. At 5 o'clock the same morning the corps of Marshal Ney had evacuated Dessau and Ionitz; his rear guard was pursued and some prisoners taken.

The entrenchments near Roslau will be completed within 5 or 6 days; they were planned by Gen Sparre and are very effectual. To morrow Gen. Bulo, with the 3d corps of Prussian army, will cross the Elbe, Gen. Taunzien with the fourth follow next.

A traveller direct from Cassel reports, that Gen. Czernicheff appeared, on the 28th Sept. before that city, seized the citadel, and liberated all the prisoners of state detained there.

Yesterdly the crown prince reviewed the corps of Saxons which lately came over. The men make a fine appearance, and repeat over and over again that they will fight only for their country and the cause of Germany.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE FLAG SHIP BRAMBLE, ARRIVED AT ANNAPOLIS.

LONDON, *November* 3.

Defeat of Bonaparte,

WITH THE LOSS

Of 82,000 *men*, 180 *pieces of Cannon*—*Leipsic taken*, *&c.*

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Foreign Office, Nov. 3, 1813.

Mr. Solly arrived this morning at the office of Viscount Castlereagh, from Leipsic, with duplicates of dispatches from Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir C W. Stewart, K. B. of which the following are copies. The originals, by his Aide-de-camp, Mr. James, are not yet received.

Skenditz, October 17.

My Lord—The glorious army of Silesia has added another victory to its list, and the brow of its veteran leaders is decorated with fresh laurels.

Forty pieces of cannon, twelve thousand killed, wounded and prisoners, one eagle, and many caissons, have been the fruits of the victory of Radefeld and Lindenthal.

To give your lordship the clearest idea in my power of this battle, I must revert to the position of the armies of Silesia and the North of Germany, on the 14th inst. When we received certain intelligence that the enemy was withdrawing from the right bank of the Elbe to collect in Leipsic, at this time the Prince Royal was at Cothen, and General Blucher at Helle. The former occupied with his advanced guards the left bank of the Mulda, and the latter Merseburg and Schenditz.

Gen. Blucher moved his head-quarters on the 14th to Gros Kugel, pushing his advance on the great road to Leipsic, and occupying the villages on each side of it. The enemy was in force in his front, still holding Deblitsch and Bitterfeld, with some troops along the Mulda. The Crown Prince of Sweden issued orders to march to Helle in the night of the 14th; but when his troops were in march, he took up his head-quarters at Sylbitz, and placed the Swedish army with its right on Wittin, and the left near Petersberg.—Gen. Bulow occupied the centre of his line between Petersberg and Oppin, and the corps of Winzengerode was on the left at Zorbig.

Gen. Blucher found the enemy's forces consisting of the 4th, 6th, and 7th corps of the French army, and great part of the guards under Marshals Marmont and Ney and Gen. Bertrand, occupying a line with their right at Freyroda, and their left at Lindenthal. This country is open, and very favorable for cavalry around these latter villages; but the enemy was posted strong in front of a wood of some extent, near Radefeld; and behind it the ground is more intersected; generally speaking, however, it is open, and adapted to all arms.

The disposition of the attack of the Silesian army was as follows—

The corps of Gen. Langeron was to attack and carry Freydora, and then Radefeld, having the corps of Gen. Sachen in reserve. The *corps d'arme* of Gen. D'Yorck, was directed to move on the great *chaussee*, leading to Leipsic, until it reached the village of Sischer, when turning to its left, it was to force the enemy at Lindenthal. The Russian guards and advanced guard, were to press on the main road to Leipsic.

The corps of Gen. St. Priest arriving from Merseberg, was to follow the corps of Gen. Langeron. The formation of the cavalry, and the different reserves was made on the open ground between the villages. It was nearly mid-day before the troops were at their stations.

The enemy soon after the first onset gave up the advanced villages, and retired some distance, but tenaciously held the woody ground on the right, and the villages of Gros and Klein Wetteritz, as also the villages of Mockern and Mokan, on their left At Mockern a most bloody contest ensued; it was taken and retaken by the corps of Yorck five times; the musquetry fire was most galling, and this was the hottest part of the field: many of the superior officers were either killed or wounded; at length the victorious Silesians carried all before them, and drove the enemy beyond the Partha. In the plain there were many brilliant charges of cavalry. The Brandenburg regiment of hussars distinguished itself in a particular manner, and supported by infantry, charged a battery of 8 pieces, which they carried.

The enemy made an obstinate resistance also on their right, in the villages of Great and Little Werteritz, and Ilehausen, and in the woody ground around them; and when they found we had forced their left. they brought an additional number of troops on Count Langeron, who was chiefly engaged with Marshal Ney's corps, which arrived from the neighbourhood of Duben. However, the Russians, equally with their brave allies in arms, made the most gallant efforts, and they were fully successful—night only put an end to the action. The Russian cavalry acted in a very brilliant manner. Gen. Klop's cavalry took a battery of 13 guns, and the Cossacks of Gen. Emanuel, five. The enemy drew off towards Siegeritz and Pfosen, and passed the Partha river. Gen. Sachen's corps, which supported Gen. Langeron, very much distinguished itself in the presence of Bonaparte, who, it seems, according to the information of the prisoners arrived from the other part of the army at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The corps of Gen. D'Yorck, which so conspicuously distinguished itself, had many of its most gallant leaders killed or wounded, among the latter are Colonels Hemmitz, Kutzler, Bouch, Hiller, Lowenthal, Lauretz; Majors Scohn and Bismarck. The momentary loss of these officers is serious, as they nearly all commanded brigades, from the reduced state of general officers in the Prussian army, and I have sincere regret in adding, that his Serene Highness the Prince of Mecklemberg Strelitz, who distinguished himself in a particular manner, having two horses shot under him, and whose gallant corps took five hundred prisoners and an eagle, received a severe, but I trust, not a dangerous wound Among the Russians there are Gen. Chincin, and several officers of distinction killed and wounded; and I average General Blucher's whole loss between six and seven thousand men *hors de combat*.

I can add little to the catalogue of the merits of this brave army in endeavouring, feebly, but I hope faithfully, to detail its proceedings. Your lordship will, I am persuaded, justly apprectate the enthusiasm and heroism by which its operations have been guided. It has fought twenty-one combats since hostilities has re-commenced. Your lordship is so well aware of the distinguished merit and very eminent services of Gen. Gneisenau, that it is unnecessary for me, on this fresh occasion, to allude to them.

I attached Gen. Lowe to Gen. Blucher in the field; and being absent in the early part of the day with the Prince Royal, it is due to this very deserving officer to inform your lordship I have derived every assistance from his reports.

My aid-de-camp, Captain During, an officer of merit, has unfortunately, I fear fallen into the enemy's hands.

I shall now put your lordship in possession as far as I am able, of the military movements of the grand army up to the 16th, and the disposition for the attack which was sent to the Prince Royal of Sweden and Gen. Blucher by Prince Schwartzenburg, and which was to be made this day. The corps of Gen. Guilay, Prince Maurice, Lichenstein, Thielmann, and Platoff, were collected in the neighbourhood of Markrasted, and were to move forward on Leipsic; keeping up the communication on one side with Gen. Blucher's army, and on the others these corps were to detach to their right to facilitate the attack of the corps of Gen. Mereveldt, and the divisions of Bianchi Weissenworf, on Zwackau and Connewitz, at which latter place, the bridge across the Pleisse was to be carried.—Gen. Nostiliz's cavalry were to form on their right. In case of retreat, these corps were to retire towards Zeitz.

The reserve of the Russian and Prussian guards, were to move on Rotha, where they were to pass the Pleisse, and form in columns on its right bank. The reserves of the Prince of Hesse Homberg, Generals Mereveldt and Wittgenstein, were also to take post at this station.

Gen. Barclay de Tolly to command all the columns on the right bank of the Pleisse. Gens. Wittgenstein, Kleist and Kleinau, were to advance from their respective positions on Leipsic, the Russian guards forming the reserve. Gen. Colloredo advanced from Borne, as reserve to Gen. Kleinau. The retreat of these corps was to be on Chemnitz. Generals Wittgenstein, Kleist, and Kleinau's on Altenburg and Penig.

The army of General Bennigsen from Coldlitz was to push on Griuna & Vurtzen. The corps of Count Bubna had been relieved before Leipsig by Gen. Tolstoy.

A very heavy firing continued all the day of the 16th from the grand army. A report arrived late at night to Gen. Blucher, that Bonaparte had attacked in person the whole line of the allies, and forming his cavalry in the centre, succeeding making an opening in the combined army before all its cavalry could come up; he was however, not able to profit by it, as it appears he retired, in the evening, and the allies occupied their position as before the attack.

Of the details of the above I am as yet wholly ignorant.

On the 14th all were ready to renew the attack on this side. The prince royal who had his H. Qrs. at Landsburg, and his army behind it, marched at 2 o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Brittenfield, with Gen. Winzingerode's & Gen. Bulow's corps towards mid-day on Gen. Bulow's left. Gen. Winzingerode's cavalry and artillery had moved forward in the night, near the heights of Faucha.

No cannonading being heard on this side of the grand army (tho' Gen. Blucher's corps was under arms) and as it was also understood Gen. Bennigsen could not arrive until this day at Grimma, and part of the pr. royal's army being still in the rear, it was deemed expedient to wait till the following day to renew the general attack. The enemy shewed himself in great force in a good position, on the left of the Partha, on a ridge of some extent, which runs parallel to the river—There was some cannonading in the morning, and the enemy made demonstrations; and the hussars of Mecklenburg charged his advanced parties into the suburbs of Leipsic, and took 3 cannon and some prisoners of the hulans of the guards.

The state of affairs is such that the most sanguine expectations may be justly entertained, under the protection of Divine Providence, which has hitherto so conspicuously favored us in the glorious cause in which we are engaged.

(Signed)

CHARLES STEWART.

Leipsic, Oct. 19, 1813.

My Lord!

Europe at length approaches her deliverance, and England may triumphantly look forward to reap, in conjunction with her allies, that glory her unexampled and steady efforts in the common cause so justly entitled her to receive.

I wish it had fallen to the lot of an abler pen to detail to your Lordship the splendid events of these 2 last days, but in endeavouring to relate the main facts, to send them off without a moment's delay, I shall best do my duty, postponing more detailed accounts until a fresh opportunity.

The victory of Gen. Blucher, upon the 16th, has been followed on the 18th, by that of the whole of the combined forces over the army of Bonaparte, in the neighbourhood of Leipsic.

The collective loss of above 100 pieces of cannon, 60,000 men, an immense number of prisoners, the desertion of the whole of the Saxon army, also the Bavarian and Wurtemburg troops, consisting of artillery, cavalry, infantry and many Gens. among whom are Regnier, Vallery, Brune, Bertrand, and Lauriston, are some of the fruits of this glorious day.—The capture, by assault, of the town of Leipsic, this morning the magazines, artillery, stores, of the place, with the king of Saxony, all his court, the garrison and rear guard of the French army, all the enemy's wounded (the number of which exceed 30,000) the narrow escape of Bonaparte, who fled from Leipsic at nine o'clock, the allies entering at 11; the complete deroute of the French army, who are endeavouring to escape in all directions, and who are all still surrounded are the next objects of exultation.

The further result your Lordships can best arrive at from an account of our military positions.

It will be my endeavour to give you as succinct and clear account as I am able, 1st, of the general and combined operations determined upon by the grand army; and 2d, to describe what immediately came under my own observations—namely the movements of the prince royal and Gen. Blucher.

My dispatches, up to the 17th, have detailed the position of the allied armies up to that date. It being announced by Prince Schwartzenburg that it was the intention of their majesties, the allied sovereigns, to renew the attack on the 18th, and the armies of the North and Silesia being directed to co-operate, the following general disposition was made:

I must here observe, that the attack on the 16th by the grand army, occurred in the neigbourhood of Liebert Wolkovitz. The country being particularly adapted for cavalry, a very sanguinary and hard combat ensued with this arm, and an artillery exceeding in number 600 pieces, between the opposed armies. Two solitary buildings, which the enemy had occupied with several batallions of infantry and which formed nearly the centre of the enemy's position, were attacked by the Russian infantry, and after several repulses, carried with amazing carnage.

The whole of the enemy's cavalry under Murat, were then brought forward. they made a very desperate push at the centre of the allied position, which for a short period they succeeded in forcing.

To oppose this powerful cavalry, six regts. of Austrian cirassiers charged in columns. Nothing could surpass either the skill or the desperate bravery of this movement; they overthrew all before them; destroying, I am told, whole regiments, and returned to their ground with many prisoners, having left 700 dragoons within the enemy's line.

Many officers were killed and wounded. Gen. Latour Maburg, who commanded the enemy's cavalry under Murat—lost his leg. Both armies remained nearly on the ground on which the contest commenced.

While the grand army was to commence their attack on the morning of the 18th, from the different points of assembly, on the principal villages situated on the great roads leading to Leipsic, the armies of the North and Silesia were jointly to attack from the line of the Saale, and upon the enemy's position along the Partha river. Gen. Blucher gave to the prince royal of Sweden 30,000 men, infantry, cavalry and artillery, of his army, and with this formidable reinforcement, the Northern army was to attack from the heights of Faucha, while Gen. Blucher was to retain his position before Leipsic, and use his utmost efforts to gain possession of the place.

In the event of the whole of the enemy's forces being carried against either of the armies, they were reciprocally to support each other and concert further movements; that part of the enemy's force which for some time had been opposed to the prince royal of Sweden and Gen. Blucher, had taken up a very good position, upon the left bank of the Partha, having its right at the strong point of Faucha, and its left towards Leipsic.

To force the enemy's right, and obtain possession of the heights of Faucha, was the first operation of the prince royal's army. The corps of Russians under Gen. Winzingerode, and the Prussians under Gen. Bulow, were destined for this purpose, and the Swedish army were directed to force the passage of the river at Plausen and Mockau.

The passage was effected without much opposition. Gen. Winzingerode took about 3000 prisoners at Faucha, and some guns.

Gen. Blucher put his army in motion as soon as he found the grand army engaged very hotly in the neighbourhood of the villages of Stollintz and Probestheyda, and the infantry of the prince royal's army had not sufficient time to make their flank movement before the enemy's infantry had abandoned the line of the river, and retired over that plain, in line and column, towards Leipsic, occupying Somerfelt, Paunsdorff, and Schonfeldt, in strength, protecting their retreat

A very heavy cannonade and some brilliant performances of Gen. Winzingerode's cavalry, marked chiefly here the events of the day, except towards the close, when Gen. Langeron, who had crossed the river, attacked the village of Schonfeldt, met with considerable resistance, and at first was not able to force his way. He however took it, but was driven back, when the most positive orders were sent him by Gen. Blucher to reoccupy it at the point of the bayonet, which he accomplished before dark. Some Prussian batallions of Gen. Bulow's corps were warmly engaged, also at Paunsdorff, and the enemy were retiring from it, when the prince royal directed the rocket brigade, under Capt. Bogue to form on the left of a Prussian battery, and open upon the columns retiring. Congreve's formidable weapon had scarce accomplished the point of paralyzing a solid square of infantry (as if panick struck) when that gallant and deserving officer, Capt. Bogue, alike an ornament to his profession, and a loss to his friends and country, received a shot in the head, which deprived the army of his services. Lt. Strangway, who succeeded in the command of the brigade, received the prince royal's thanks for the services they rendered.

During the action, 22 guns of Saxon artillery joined us from the enemy, and 2 Westphalian regts. of hussars and 2 batallions of Saxons; the former were opportunely made use of in the instant against the enemy, as our artillery and ammunition were not all forward; and the pr. royal addressed the latter by an offer, that he would head them immediately against the enemy, which they to a man accepted.

The communication being now established between the grand attacks and that of these two armies, the grand duke Canstantine, Gens. Platoff, Milaradovitch and other officers of distinction, joined the prince royal, communicating the events carrying on in that direction.

It seems the most desperate resistance was made by the enemy at Probethede, Stelleritz, and Gennevitz, but the different columns bearing on these points, as detailed in my former dispatch, finally carried every thing before them. Gen. Bennigsen taking the village upon the right of the Reutschove, having been joined by Gen. Bubna from Dresden, General Tolstoy having come up and received the former in the blockade of the city, and Gen. Guilay manœuvring with 25,000 Austrians upon the left bank of the Elster. Gen. Thielman and pr. Maurice Lichtenstein's coved upon the same river, and the result of the day was, that the enemy lost above 40,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, 65 pieces of artillery, and 17 batallions of German infantry, with all their staff and generals which came over *en masse* during the action.

The armies remained upon the ground which they had so bravely conquered that night. The pr. royal had his bivouac at Paunsdorth; Gen Blucher remained at Witteritz, and the Emperor's and King's at Roda.

About the close of the day, it was understood the enemy were retiring to Weissenfels and Naumburg; Gen. Blucher received an order from the king of Prussia, to detach in that direction—The movement of the prince royal's army completely excluded the retreat on Wittenburg, that upon Erfurth has also since been lost to them; the line of the Saale alone remains, and as their flanks and rear will be operated upon during their march, it is difficult to say with what portion of their army they may get to the Rhine.

This morning the town of Leipsic was attacked and carried, after a short resistance, by the armies of Blucher, the pr. royal, and Bennigsen, and the grand army. Marshal Marmont and Macdonald commanded in the town; these with Marshals Augerau and Victor, narrowly escaped, with a small escort.

Their majesties the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the crown prince of Sweden, each heading their respective troops, entered the the town at different points, and met in the Great Square. The acclamations and rejoicings of the people are not to be described.

The multiplicity of brilliant achievements, the impossibility of doing justice to the firmness that has been displayed, the boldness of the conception of the commander in Chief, Field Marshal the Prince of Schwartzenburg, and of the other experienced leaders, together with the shortness of the time allowed me for the making up this dispatch, will plead, I hope, a sufficient excuse for my not sending a more accurate or perfect detail, which I hope however to do hereafter.

I send this dispatch by my aid de camp Mr. James, who has been distinguished for his services, since he has been with this army; he has also been with me in all the late events, and will be able to give your lordship all further particulars.

I have the honor, to be, etc.

(Signed)

C. STEWART,

Lieut. General.

P. S. On the field of battle this day an officer arrived from General Tettenborn, bringing the information of the surrender of Bremen to the corps under his orders, and the keys of the town, which were presented by the prince royal to the Emperor of Russia.

C. S.

PHILADELPHIA, *Dec.* 31.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, of Dec. 20.

FROM HALLIFAX.

Yesterday arrived below, Swedish brig Hussaron, Capt. Isnardon, from St. Barts via Hallifax, 7 days, where she was sent in and cleared. There was no papers received by this arrival; but Mr. Peters a passenger in the above vessel, states that about 3 days before he sailed, *forty six American officers* were put into close confinement, in retaliation for forty six British officers, lately put into close confinement in America.

[Another gentleman, also a passenger in the above vessel, informs, that 92 Americans had been put in close confinement.]

There had been no late arrivals from England.

From the Alexandria Herald, Dec. 31.

The government, it is said, have received information of a contemplated attack on the southern coast, under the command of Admiral Cockburn, and as Norfolk is the most probable place of attack, as it is the most exposed, their attention has been directed to that point.—A draft of the Virginia militia has taken place in 27 counties for its defence. The adjoining county Fairfax, sends 130 or 140 men, under the command of Major Hunter, to move off this day according to report.

BOSTON, *December* 28.

A young lady who is on a visit at Portsmouth, N. H. gives to her friends in Boston, the following particulars of the late fire, under date of the 24th inst.

"Language fails me in describing of what I beheld at that awful period, when the assistance of females was required and freely, nay eagerly given, in forming a line to pass the buckets through Penhallow street to the water. Females of all ranks were unwearied in their exertions, until the fire was checked. Never did my eyes rest on so agonizing a scene. Parents wringing their hands for the loss of their children, who in the confusion were missing; some exhibiting the calm

ness of settled depair, and others imploring assistance, without presence of mind to accept of the most trifling help. One female I saw borne along the parade in a state of insensibility, and another who had missed her child from the cradle, in a street where she had left it, while all around was terror and calamity.

"The blaze of the buildings was awfully grand, and the crush of falling houses tremenduous; pile after pile succeeded each other like the sounds of cannon in succession; yet, at a time like this, when even life was at stake, the skirt of a gentleman's coat was cut off, containing his pocket book with a large sum of money.

"The house of our friend, where I reside, is filled with the sufferers, as is that of almost every other humane person in the town."

From the Middlebury Mercury, Dec. 22.

The Northern Army.—We have seen gentlemen from the neighbourhood of French Mills, by whom we learn, that considerable sickness prevails in Wilkinson's army. The General himself still remains sick at Malone. It is said that the British army, consisting of about 5000 men, lies about 4 miles from the French Mills. The American army consists of about 3500; but is advantageously situated for defending themselves.

We learn from a gentleman, directly from the French Mills, that the commander of the British forces had twice sent a flag demanding a surrender of that place.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *January* 14, 1814.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Meadville, to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette, dated 10th of January, 1814.

"I have this moment seen a letter from Capt. Elliott to Gen. Mead, in which it is mentioned that the British, after the destruction of Buffalo, recrossed the river, but that they have again appeared, and from the great number of sleighs and sleds they have collected, an attack on Erie may be expected as soon as the ice will admit. The British force is estimated at about 3000 including Indians. Our force at Erie is about 2000 militia."

Prospect of Peace.

MESSAGE.

To the Senate, and
House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit for the information of Congress, copies of a letter from the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Secretary of State, with the answer of the latter.

In appreciating the accepted proposal of the government of Great-Britain, for instituting negociations for peace, Congress will not fail to keep in mind, that vigorous preparations for carrying on the war can in no respect impede the progress to a favorable result; whilst a relaxation of such preparations, should the wishes of the United States for a speedy restoration of the blessings of peace be disappointed, would necessarily have the most injurious consequences.

JAMES MADISON.

January 6th, 1814.

From the length of the documents accompanying the Message, it is out of our power to present them to our readers this week. The substance of them is as follows:—

1. A letter from lord Castlereagh to the Secretary of State, dated November 4th, 1813, enclosing a copy of a note from the British ambassador at St. Petersburgh, to the Russian government, on the subject of the Russian mediation; in which the Prince Regent declines the proffered mediation of Russia; but offers to enter upon a direct negociation for the restoration of peace between the two countries, the plenipotentiaries to meet either at London or at Gottenburg, at the option of the government of the United States, and the friendly offices of the Russian government are solicited.—The Admiral commanding the British squadron on the American station, will be instructed to give the necessary protection to any persons proceeding to Europe, on the part of the government of the United States in furtherance of this overture.

2. The answer of Mr. Monroe dated January 5th, 1814, to lord Castlereagh's letter, acceding, on the part of the President of the United States to the proposition of the British government, and pledges himself to take all necessary measures on our part for a meeting of the plenipotentiaries at Gottenburg, with as little delay as possible, in the hope that the King of Sweden, as the mutual friend to both parties, will acquiesce in the choice of the place within his dominions.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 28th December, Mr. Hanson offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President be, and he is hereby requested to communicate to this House any information in his possession, and which it may not be improper to divulge, in relation to the omission or refusal of the French government to accredit the minister plenipotentiary sent by the United States to that court, or of his reception, if accredited, of the time when he was so accredited, and of the progress of his negociation.

Resolved, That the President be, and he is hereby requested to cause to be laid before this House, any correspondence with, or communication in writing from, the late minister of France, resident at Washington, on or about the 14th of June, 1809, or subsequently with his successor, M. Serrurier, prescribing or declaring the terms and conditions upon which their sovereign would consent to a treaty of amity and commerce with the United States, if any such correspondence be in the possession of the executive; that the President be, and he is hereby requested to inform this House, unless the public interest forbid such disclosure, whether there has not been such a correspondence or communication, and which was withdrawn from the archives of the department of state, and if so, when and how the same was so withdrawn.

Mr. Grosvenor of N. Y. called for the yeas and nays on the question of consideration; when it appeared there were:

For consideration	125
Against it	21

On motion of Mr. Eppes, they were laid on the table.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Dec. 31. Mr. Bradley of Vermont, said it was well known, that late in the last session of Congress he had offered a resolution for enquiring into the causes of the disasters on our frontier, which had not received the approbation of the house—The objections to the course which he proposed to pursue appeared now to have lost much of their force, whilst the reasons which recommended its adoption had daily gained strength. He now again proposed to offer a like resolution to the House, under the persuasion that under any circumstances it was necessary. If a change were even likely to take place in the state of our present relations to foreign powers, justice to the parties concerned required the adoption of the motion. If the war continued, the enquiry was doubly necessary, that it might be made more efficient for the future.—Mr. B. said, he would not anticipate any objections to his resolution, but would content himself with observing, that it was founded in a sense of justice to the executive, and not inconsistent with that confidence justly due to it. He had adopted a phraseology, too, which he believed would remove many of the objections urged to it at the last session. Under these impressions he proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this House any information in his possession, not improper to be communicated, which may tend to illustrate the causes of the failure of the arms of the United States on the northern frontier.

Mr. Miller, of N. Y expressed his hope that the gentleman from Vermont would permit his resolution to lie on the table for a day or two—not that he was opposed to it, for he was zealously favorable to its object; but because he wished to move some amendments to the resolution, which would require more time than would be now afforded for reflection on the subject.

Mr. Bradley declined assenting to a postponement.

Mr. Wright, of Md. submitted to the mover, whether the fact was, as stated, that our army have failed? Such was not his impression.

Mr. Murfree, of N. C. required the yeas and nays on the passage of the resolution.

Mr. Troup, of Geo. said that if an enquiry of this sort was expedient at all, the shape of the proposition was perhaps as little exceptionable as could have been given to it. But a military enquiry, under any circumstances, was a matter of so much delicacy, that it ought to be well weighed and entered into with much caution and circumspection. This arose from the nature of such enquiries. Secrecy was the soul of military operations. Their details ought to be known to those concerned only; for, if imparted to others, perchance they might find their way to the enemy. It was very well known that military investigations frequently took place in the British House of Commons; but the invariable object of them was to turn out the ministry. Such an enquiry, however, rarely was instituted even there: and whenever successfully urged, it had invariably been when the object of an expedition or campaign had been abandoned. Mr. T. said he should have liked to have heard from the mover of the resolution something like argument that much more of advantage would result from the adoption, than of evil that might ensue from it. Suppose any possible result of the enquiry—suppose, for instance, that by the communication, in answer to this resolution, it should be shewn that Gen. Wilkinson had been prevented by bad weather from commencing his operations in due season; that, when he reached St. Regis, Gen Wilkinson, without forming a junction with Gen. Hampton, had proceeded on Montreal; or that, even having formed such a junction, it would have been unmilitary for him to proceed onwards; suppose it should turn out that there had been the best military conduct possible on the part of all our generals; or that the object of the campaign failed to be accomplished in consequence of the misconduct of either of them, or was the result of cowardice or treason—suppose any result probable or improbable, and where is the constitutional remedy?—How would the gentleman lay his hand on the delinquent? An investigation, it appeared to him, could not be properly made by a tribunal which had not the power to apply the remedy. The investigation, as well as the remedy, rightfully belonged to another department of the government. Martial law was the only proper corrective to be applied to misconduct of military men. Not, Mr. T. said, that he was opposed to every species of military enquiry. Far from it. There were certain species of such enquiry which it might be perfectly proper to institute. For the purpose of new modelling an army; abolishing certain descriptions of force or grades of office; such enquiries might be necessary. But, said he, for the purpose of reaching any particular military commander, who is supposed to have forfeited the confidence of the people, the remedy is not yours, it belongs to the executive. Not having the remedy in our hands, the enquiry cannot be productive of any advantage to the public concerns. But with respect to some evils which may result, Mr. T. said he would add a few words. What description of evidence would be necessary to the intelligent prosecution of such an enquiry? Nothing short, certainly, of the plan of the campaign, the correspondence between the generals, and the correspondence of the generals with each other, &c. Mr. T. dwelt on the evils which would result from exposing to the enemy a plan of the campaign, &c.—Unfortunate as the termination of this campaign may have been, it would become more so by exposing to the enemy the official details of its plans and progress. Wherever we had experienced during the war any thing of disaster or defeat, it was attributable to our ignorance of the force of the enemy. It was therefore obviously important to us, to follow the example of the enemy in this respect, and keep him as much as possible in ignorance of our military operations. He may occasionally derive information from a traitor or a deserter; but information so acquired bore no comparison to the injury which would result from affording the enemy official information on these matters, and such official information, he presumed, would alone satisfy the object of the gentleman's motion. He hoped therefore it would not pass.

Mr. Bradley said, if he could suppose that by the adoption of his resolve, the house would in any way afford aid to the enemy, however gratifying its passage might be to him personally, he would most readily abandon it. But, if the gentleman had attended to the terms of the resolution, he would have seen that the information to be communicated was left discretionary with the President; and he was a competent judge of what could properly be communicated. He asked not for the plan of the campaign, but for those causes of its failure which it was not improper for the country to know. Neither was it his object, Mr. B. said, to call in question the sagacity or conduct of the department of war; nor to take any part in the differences supposed to exist between the officers of the army, or to impute any want of generalship to either of them. His object was to ascertain why all the movements of our army had been so inoperative and had disappointed the expectations entertained by all men, the reasonableness of which the President in his message seemed to have recognized. It ought not to be supposed, because this or that general did not move in a particular direction, that this state of things exists. The causes ought to be ascertained and made known to the House, to enable them, if within their province, to provide a remedy.—Without such knowledge it was impossible the executive and legislature could ever move together. Money might be wanted; men might be wanted. Could not Congress supply a remedy for either of these defects? It might be, that the very opposition of the northern states to the war was the cause of its ill success. If so, said he, let the blame fall on them, and I trust in God we shall apply the remedy. Whatever be the cause of the failure of our arms, it is proper this House and the people should know it; and I therefore hope the resolution will pass.

The question on the passage of the resolution was then decided in the affirmative—ayes 137—nays 13.

A committee was appointed to wait on the President with the same.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, *Jan.* 1, 1814.

The President and Managers,

Have this day declared a dividend of four and an half per cent. on the capital stock of the company, paid in agreeably to the articles of association, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 12th inst.

A. JOHNSTON, *Jr. Chf. Clk.*

Jan. 12, 1814. 3tqcPMc

BLANKS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JUST RECEIVED,

An additional stock of

Cutlery, Hardware, &c.

Among which the following are the principal articles:—

KNIVES and forks, pocket, pen, shoe and butcher knives, scissors and razors, gun locks, curry combs, iron and brass candlesticks, iron and metal spoons, brass cocks, iron and steel knitting pins, spectacles, padlocks, *FILES*, pocket books, slates, violins, 25m gunflints, 300 pieces short yellow nankeens, and a variety of *Ribbons*, which, with a a number of other articles, are now offered for *Wholesale* at a REDUCED PRICE for cash or approved paper.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

At D. Logan & Co's Commission Store.

Pittsburgh, 12th January, 1814. 6t.

FLOUR BARRELS.

A GENEROUS PRICE WILL BE GIVEN FOR A QUANTITY OF

FLOUR BARRELS,

made of the best seasoned stuff, at the

Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

Jan. 12, 1814. tfqcGE.

WAS LOST,

On Monday evening last, a *RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK*, containing Notes to the amount of 815 dollars, and a letter directed to "Mrs. Stella Reed." A liberal reward will be paid any person who will leave it at this office.

January 12th, 1814.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

The Brigade Inspector of the 1st brigade, 15th div. P. M. hereby postpones the general court martial which he had ordered to convene at the house of J. M'Masters, in Pittsburgh, the 3d Monday of this inst. until further orders. The Brig. Insp. is induced to this measure by the absence of a number of patriotic officers and privates who have volunteered their services, and marched for the defence of Erie, since the publication of the last order, whose presence will be necessary at the sitting of the Court.

SAMUEL COCHRAN,

Brigade Inspector.

Jan. 12, 1814.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having taken into partnership Mr. ANDREW SCOTT, late of Philadelphia, an experienced Brewer of Porter, Ale and Beer, the business will, in future, be conducted under the firm of *Hamilton, Brown* and *Company*.

W. HAMILTON,
JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, January 5, 1814.

THE UNION BREWERY

IS in operation. The public are respectfully acquainted, that orders for home consumption or exportation shall be promptly attended to, on the customary terms.

N. B. Five Shillings per bushel will be given for good merchantable *Barley*, and Cash paid upon delivery, at the Union Brewery, in Liberty Street.

HAMILTON, BROWN & CO.

NOTICE.

The subscriber takes the liberty of informing the public, that he has commenced the

Millwright Business

in all its various branches. He has a complete knowledge of all the machinery in grist mills, saw mills and fulling mills, as well as in furnaces, forges, rolling and slitting mills, in wood and iron wheels; he is well acquainted with making patterns, and has a considerable knowledge of steam engines. He flatters himself he will give satisfaction to those who may employ him. Any person wishing to employ him will apply at his house in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, near Findley's tavern, on the Brownsville road.

JACOB A. WALLACE.

January 7, 1814.

N. B. Letters, post paid, will be punctually attended to.

Rich Hill Farm,

Situate on the Franklin Road, three miles and an half from Pittsburgh.

THE subscriber has laid off the above Farm in Lots from 5 to 20 acres, which he will sell at Public Auction on Tuesday the 1st day of March next, at the House of John M'Master, sign of the Bear, in the Borough of Pittsburgh.

A plan may be seen at M'Masters's Tavern, and on the Farm, at the House of Mr. Fitzsimons.

The terms will be made known at the time of sale.

THOMAS REED.

January 4, 1814.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit* and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

FOR SALE:

BIG SPRING MILLS,

On Blue River, Indiana Territory.

THE subscriber offers the above property for sale, to which is attached upwards of 800 acres of first rate land, the greater part of which is river bottom, covered with walnut, cherry, poplar and oak timber; there are 50 acres now under cultivation, and 70 acres (on which the timber has lately been deadened) that may be prepared for cultivation at a small expence; there is also on the premises a stone house 40 feet by 20, which is yet unfinished, and a young apple orchard of about 120 engrafted trees; the grist and saw mill are much out of order, but owing to the excellence of the mill seat and the superabundance of water even in the driest seasons, added to its vicinity to a rich and populous settlement, it is presumed it will be worthy the attention of the industrious farmer.

The distance from this mill seat to Louisville, (Ken.) in a direct line, is 20 miles, and six miles west of Corydon, the seat of government of the territory. When blue river is high, boats may be loaded at the mill, and descend with safety to the Ohio, a distance of twelve miles. For terms apply to *George Wallace*, in Pittsburgh, or to *Waller Taylor*, at Jeffersonville, (Ind. Ter.) who can give a more particular description.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

January 6, 1814.

Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum,

PRINTERS AND BOOKSELLERS,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

Views of Louisiana,

BY H. M. BRACKENRIDGE, Esq.

WITH AN APPENDIX,

Containing amongst other articles, a Journal of a Voyage, by the Author, of near two thousand miles up the Missouri: and a collection of interest facts relative to the late Earthquake.

IN this work, there will be much to gratify the curious and inquisitive; but it will be principally useful, as a compend, of such information, as may be desired, by those who are disposed to emigrate. It is the result of observations made by the author, within the last two years, during which time he had occasion to traverse the most interesting parts both of Upper and Lower Louisiana. A considerable part of what has been put into our hands, by him, has already appeared in eleven numbers, under the head of "Sketches of Louisiana," in the Louisiana Gazette, published by Mr. Joseph Charless, St. Louis: and notwithstanding the limited circulation, and remoteness of this paper, such of the numbers, as caught the public eye, owing to the interesting nature of the subjects, were received with approbation. The writer's object appears to have been to condense, in a narrow compass, much useful and interesting information. The publication of a part of this description, in the country described, necessarily gave rise to useful corrections, and led to the discovery of fact not generally known: In this way, giving a stamp of authenticity, which it could not otherwise so well obtain.

Pittsburgh, January 1814.

NOTICE

Intended for the benefit of the BLIND.

BE it known, that about three years since, my eye-sight commenced to fail me so that in the spring of 1812 I was left totally *blind*. The loss of so inestimable a gift as that of vision, led me to seek medical aid, by applying to many physicians, but, alas, all to no purpose, until I fortunately applied to Doctor B. Brunot, of Pittsburgh, who, under Divine Providence, has restored me to *sight*. Through gratitude to the doctor, and for the benefit of the blind, am I induced to publish the following narrative of facts:—

I last May consulted doctor Brunot on account of my eyes, the doctor, after examining them, informed me that I had a cataract on each eye; he refused to give me medicine, candidly observing, that he could do nothing for me, unless by performing a chirurgical operation; being an old man, I did not feel willing to submit to the proposed operation, and returned home disconsolate, where I remained until last October, when I formed a resolution to go again to Pittsburgh, and submit to the means that doctor Brunot might advise for the recovery of my sight. On the 14th of October, doctor Brunot performed the operation of couching, which operation has restored to me the enjoyment of a faculty which none can adequately prize save those that are or have been blind.

JOHN STEWARD.

Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Dec. 28, 1813.

N. B. I trust doctor B. will not be offended at the liberty I have taken in thus publishing the above. J. S.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FORSALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

25,000lbs Orleans Sugar

ALSO,

8 *Tons Campeachy* LOGWOOD,

all of the first quality.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Pittsburgh, September 2,

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

J. P. and J. W. Skelton,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

(Sole Agents for the Western Country)

Have just received a fresh supply of

Paul's Patent Columbian Oil.

THIS valuable Medicine having been established upwards of three years, and its virtues sufficiently exemplified by the number of respecta e certificates repeatedly laid before the public, it therefore now only become necessary for the information of those w. may not have had an opportunity of per ing the certificates, to detail a few of t e cases wherein the Oil has been so wonderfully efficacious. Printed handbills containing certificates, may be always had, gratis, from the Agents, who will keep a constant supply of the Oil.

The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz——Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stoo[illegible] down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

To the Public.—In order to prevent deception, the public are cautioned not to purchase any Oil that may be offered as "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil," that does not bear the true characteristics as published by my principal and sole agent Doctor John Love, of Baltimore.

THOMAS PAUL, Patentee.

Baltimore, March 21, 1812.

ISAAC BEAN, & CO.

Have just received a quantity of

RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BLACK

MOROCCO SKINS.

Which will be sold at the Philadelphia prices.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23. 7tq

WILLIAM HILL,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

COFFEE and loaf sugar in barrels
Swedish tub steel in tubs
Spermaceti candles
Spanish segars by the box
Juniper berries
Ladies Morrocco boots and cork soaled shoes
Mens and boys coarse shoes and laced boots, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, 16th December, 1813.

Bosler & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

30 *Tons Pig Lead.*
Patent Shot & Bar Lead.
Coffee in Barrels & Tierces.
Pepper in ditto.
Swedish Tub Steel, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1813. *tfq*

The Pittsburgh Point Brewery

IS in operation. Customers for home consumption or exportation, supplied on the usual terms,

The highest price in Cash paid for merchantable

BARLEY,

as usual. For J. O'HARA.

GEO. SHIRAS.

September 23, 1813. tfq

TEAS, COFFEE AND *LOAF SUGAR.*

The subscribers have received a consignment from Baltimore, and coffee on low terms for cash, or approved paper at 60, 90, and 120 days.

3 Chests & 6 Boxes } first quality Imperial Tea
7 Chests & 20 Boxes } Young Hyson do.
30 bls. Sugar and Coffee, first quality.
40 do. Coffee alone, do.

Together with a quantity of Coffee in bags.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh June 1st, 1813.

BOSLER & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.
Campeachy Logwood.
Spanish Copper.
Natchez Cotton.
Bear Skins.
Rolled Iron.
Brushes of all kinds.
Millington, Crowley and English blister Steel.

And a general assortment of

FALL GOODS.

Pittsburgh, October 20, 1813.

Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum,

PRINTERS & BOOKSELLERS,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A GEOGRAPHICAL View of the Province of Upper Canada.
A View of the Engagement on Lake Erie, on the 10th September, 1813.
Grattan's Speeches.
Historical Dictionary.
Cottage Sketches, or Active Retirement.
Surgeons Vade Mecum.
The Bridal of Triermain.
Rose and Emily, or Sketches of Youth.
Angelique De Valcour and Eglantine.

December 30, 1813.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

PAPER MAKERS WANTED.

THE Subscribers wish to engage TWO PAPER MAKERS, one who is competent to superintend a Paper Mill and well acquainted with the whole art and mystery of paper making; the other to work as Journeyman. To men well acquainted with the business, and who will produce to us testimonials of their qualifications in every respect, the most liberal wages will be allowed, and constant employment, in a mill erecting near the Falls of Ohio in Kentucky.

Cromwell & Robinson.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1813.

TURNPIKE.

THE subscribers to the Two Mile Run Turnpike, are requested to meet at the house of JOHN M'MASTERS, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 15th of January next, to elect Trustees to manage the business of said road.

December 22, 1813.

DOCTOR HANDY'S

WORM DESTROYING

LOZENGES,

A safe and efficacious Medicine for destroying and bringing away Worms.

MAY be used with safety by children of any age, or as common physic by the most delicate constitution, in any climate, without restraint of diet, or the smallest danger from cold. It may be given with advantage after the small-pox or measles; or as a family medicine, in any case where physic is necessary. The most frequent seat of worms in the human body, is the intestinal tube; but occasionally they have been found in almost every other part of the body.

Some very extraordinary cases of *Worms*, of an unusual form and appearance, being brought away by these Lozenges, have been made public in England, where the rapid sale of the medicine has exceeded any thing of the kind ever known before; and has also proved, to a demonstration, its approved superiority, as an athelminthick, to the numerous puffed-up, useless nostrums, which are daily advertised in the newspapers.

A single dose of this *valuable Medicine* has often been known to remove half a pot-full of the Teres or Round Worms.

A few doses are generally sufficient to remove the Ascarides, a small white worm, the seat of which is either the stomach or rectum.

Even the *Tape Worm*, at all times the most difficult to destroy, may, by persevering in the frequent use of this medicine, be totally removed in the course of a few weeks.

To select cases, with the names of people who are not known here, and living at a great distance, would be useless, and take up too much of the reader's time We shall therefore only observe, for the benefit of those who are unacquainted with the symptoms of worms, that they are known or suspected to exist by a pain in the stomach, attended with a sudden depression of spirits before eating; at other times, the belly is hard, painful and distended with wind—costiveness, head-ache, and trembling of the limbs, with a sense of something rising in the throat—pale complexion and emaciated body, with weakness and irregular appetite—convulsive, epileptic, or falling fits—pains in the back and side, and frequent itching of the nose, and sometimes of the anus. The above, and a long train of afflicting diseases may all be occasioned by worms, which are much oftener the cause of death than is commonly believed.

The above valuable Medicine is sold only by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

at their wholesale and retail Drug Store, at the corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

December 13, 1813.

GLASS BLOWING.

WANTED immediately, two or three sober steady LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the above business. Apply at our Manufactory on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood Street.

TREVOR & ENCELL.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1813.

☞ Cash given for POT and PEARL ASHES

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD
Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

WAGGONS WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ from 30 to 50 waggons, for 3 or 4 trips to the Iron Works, near Belfont, Centre co. and would be anxious to engage 20 or 30 out of the above number to haul by the year. A very considerable advance will be made on the former rate of carriage. This, added to the very low price of feed this season, holds out greater inducements to embark in this business, than at any former period.

Application to me here; on which I will give my orders, and will engage to pay for any delay which may arise to the waggoners at the different forges.

C. COWAN.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 9. tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *HAT & SHOE STORE.*

JAMES GIBSON,

MARKET STREET,

Next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HAS FOR SALE ALL KINDS OF

MENS, BOYS, AND CHILDRENS FUR HATS,

with a large assortment of

SHOES,

of the first quality, on the most reasonable terms for Cash or approved Paper.

☞ *Merchants and Traders may at all times be supplied with complete assortments.*

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1813.

SPEAKMAN AND SAY,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DRUGGISTS,

Having established a *Drug & Chemical Warehouse* in Pittsburgh, & taken SAMUEL PETTIGREW into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

in Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing such articles as the place will admit of, they confidently hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expences only.

They now offer for Sale a large and general assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. for Cash, Produce, or at the usual credit.

May 31, 1813.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

GEORGE COCHRAN,

HAVING commenced the manufacture of Woolen Cloth, &c. has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public, that he has now for Sale at his Store in Market Street, the following articles of his own manufacture, which he is determined to sell at the Philadelphia prices, and solicits most respectfully a portion of the public patronage.

Broad Cloths, } *different qualities and*
Narrow do. } *price.*
Kersey Moleskins,
Coatings,
Woollen Cords,
Swansdowns,
Blankets, &c. *Also,*
Kerseymeres of different qualities,
Stockinett,
Men and Women's Hose and half Hose
Serges, Bombazets, &c. of the manufacture of Cochran and Dowling.

G. C. offers his services to Domestic manufacturers, and proposes to sell on commission (which will not exceed five per cent.) any articles of that description which may be entrusted to his care.

Pittsburgh, 13th September, 1813.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE,

A small assortment of British and other Goods by the piece, which will be sold low for Cash, or negociable notes. tf

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DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and complete supply of Fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Gold Leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.

Practitioners of Physick, and Storekeepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.

*** Worm Tea of superior quality, by the dozen or single paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO APPRENTICES:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1813.

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

I OFFER for Sale that elegant Farm situate in East-Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, formerly the seat of *Benjamin Lodge*, Esq. deceased, containing 300 acres, about 150 acres cleared, 30 of which are meadow ground.—There are on the premises an excellent apple orchard, two dwelling houses, two barns and other necessary builsings, also three or four springs of never failing water. In beauty of situation and good quality of the land, this plantation is inferior to but few in the western country. Persons wishing to purchase may apply to Col. *John Bonnet*, near Mountpleasant, in Westmoreland county, to Mr. *William Flinn*, in Mountpleasant, or to the subscriber in Uniontown.

JAMES LODGE.

Union, November 25, 1813.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SOMETIME ago the subscriber published some overtures relative to steam engines, which occasioned some collision of sentiment with the proprietors of O. Evans's patent. Effusions of passion between man and man are never, by a generous mind, recollected with pleasure. With this observation in view, and without any unfriendly sentiment toward any person, he now announces that in the construction of an engine for Messrs. H. and J. Jelly, in the borough of Pittsburgh, all his views on the subject have been perfectly realized; and it is with the utmost confidence he nowoffers this engine for the inspection of all persons, who, from no objectionable motive, may be disposed to take that trouble. There is no doubt it will be found that the boiler is of such a construction as to receive a greater quantity of heat from a given quantity of fuel, than any other kind ever used. The cylinder is twenty inches diameter with a four foot stroke. The condensition of the steam, and the operation of the air pump are complete, and the mode in which the machinery is attached is such, as to give the requisite velocity and force, while the piston travels at the moderate rate of twenty strokes in a minute. By this arrangement, that violence of movement so often complained of in the patent engine, is totally avoided.

Having now so successfully demonstrated his ability as an engineer, the subscriber thinks proper to give public information, that he was bred to, and professes himself master of the mill-wright business; and understands perfectly the making of flour, which he knows to be useful to him in constructing engines for that particular purpose; whilst experience proves that his dexterity in mechanical performances is of the utmost use to him in the business generally. He is likewise now possessed of tools of every description necessary for the execution of all parts of an engine in the completest manner. For these reasons, he now, without hesitancy, offers his services in that way to any who may choose to employ him. Orders, post paid, will be attended to; and correspondents are informed, that the power of these engines is not estimated by a comparison with the power of horses; but by the effect to be produced, such as to turn so many pair of millstones, of such a size, &c.

When persons offer their services to the public for a compensation, it becomes of some importance to society that their pretensions to patronage be properly understood and duly estimated. Hence arises the propriety of publicly discussing these pretensions. Mr. O. Evans has constructed what he calls elevators and conveyors, for the purpose of carrying grain or flour from one part of a mill to another; which is merely the application of the chain pump, and screw of Archimedes. And although it required but little ingenuity, more than to apply a gridiron, intended for a beef stake, to the broiling of herring; yet the law, holding out the most liberal encouragement to the researches of genius, has enabled Mr. Evans to take a patent, by which he draws vast sums of money from the country.

The subscriber now offers a substitute for these elevators, which will not cost more than they do, even exclusively of the price of the patent.

This invention to be called the millers assistant, will answer all the purposes of the elevators and much more; in as much as it will deliver the grain or flour, at any point of any floor in the mill, as the occasion may require. The flour will be cooled also, to at least as great perfection as by the hopper-boy. Any person within thirty miles of Pittsburgh, applying for the millers assistant, shall have it erected gratis; unless it be found to give complete satisfaction.

THOS. COPELAND.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 9, 1813.

Sutton & M'Nickle

WILL give CASH for

PEARL AND POT ASH,

AND

BLACK SALTS.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 22, 1813.

CAME to the plantation whereon the subscriber lives, on the waters of Peters creek, a brindled HEIFER with a white face and brown about the eyes, marked with a crop off the right ear, and a swallow fork in the left, which is torn. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN HUFMAN.

Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Dec. 14, 1813.

Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum,

PRINTERS & BOOKSELLERS,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A correct Map of the

UNITED STATES,

WITH THE

WEST INDIES,

From the best authorities—By *Samuel Lewis*. Published in 1813, price $3.

ALSO,

Arrowsmith's Map of the

WORLD.

Price, $ 14.

Pittsburgh, August 17.